## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

Rejected communications will not be re

turned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. -THE PANTONINE OF WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th at. Perferm

PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth ot.-FER BOWERT THEATRE, Bewery. NECK FOR NECK-THE BRAR HUNTERS. BOOTE'S THEATRE, 134 st., between 5th and 5th ave

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- SHAKESPERE'S TRAGE LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Breadway.- LITTLE STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Rosa D'ERINA NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.-GRAND

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st. GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway. - VARIETY ENTER-

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-THE ROAD TO TONY PASTOR'S OFERA MOUSE, 201 Bowery .- VA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—CQMIC VCCAL-ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 24. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Breadway .-SAN FRANCISCO MINETREL HALL, 595 Breatway.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d et., between 6th and 7th avs. - NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECOENTRIQUIES, &C. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEGRO MIN-BROOKLYN OPERA EGUSE -- WRIGH. ESCHER & WHITE'S MINSTERLS. - THE INTRILIGENT DUTCHMAN.

APOLILO HALL corner 28th street and Broadway. DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. Somme IN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.

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RUSSIA DEMANDS that the European Powers shall prepare for early action in the Eastern question. Good for Russia. No time for fresh combinations or new alliances for war. Vote early and on "the square."

Ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, says he would as lief vote for Millard Fillmore or Robert C. Winthrop (old whigs) for President. as he would for Seymour or Hendricks. Did he intentionally forget Hoffman?

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS which it is now pretty certain will be assembled in London must, we are assured, be "wholly unfettered" and empowered to open "all questions." A splendid chance for Bonaparte to state bis case, and for the United States to submit the Alabama claims bill. Bring forward the cal-

NINE INCHES OF SNOW are reported in some of the mountains of Virginia. East, west, north and south of us within the past two weeks there have been little snow squalls or storms, and we can hardly expect, even in this "tight little island," to escape much longer. Our late beautiful weather was too beautiful to last.

By THE occupation of Evreux the Prussians have got nearer to Cherhourg than they have vet been. It is not likely that they will make any movement upon this place, as to do so they would have to pass between the fortresses of Caen and Vire, or reduce them. The capture of Cherbourg, with its magnificent docks and other public works, would be a terrible blow to France. However, the town is strongly fortified, and can be defended by the

The Eastern Question-The Interests United States to the East.

The Eastern question, that has been slum bering during fourteen years, under the musty parchment of a treaty, has suddenly arisen and put the statesmen of old Europe on the qui vive. Those who were instrumental in framing the treaty in 1856 did not foresee that they were only patching up the old difficulty and that this traditional carbunels of Europe would open anew. And yet they might have forescen For the last fourteen years Russia has

been smarting under the humiliating conditions which were then imposed upon her, and she now openly declares that she will tolerate them no longer. She will not abate a jot of her demands. The second note addressed by Prince Gortchakoff to the British Cabinet may be considered more conciliatory in its terms, but is in substance only the reiteration of the first. The statesmen of England may cudget their brains for a peaceful adjustment of this vexed question, but there are only two ways in which it can be solved-by war or by yielding to the demands of Russia. In adopting the latter course England will tacitly acknowledge that the blood and treasure poured out during the Crimean war were spent in vain.

The series of cable telegrams which we publish elsewhere reports the progress of the question in the Old World capitals during the day and to a very late bour of the evening yesterday. In England the general aspect was more pacific. There was an impreved feeling on 'Change, that delicate baremeter of British sentiment and opinion. The London newspapers treated the subject more or less pointedly in their morning issues. A leading city journal, which is supposed to speak under official inspiration at critical moments in the history of Great Britain, asserted conspicuously, in the name and behalf of the English people, that, "desiring the maintenance of peace, we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856." The principle involved here, if it should be adopted by the Cabinet in Downing street, would restore the original cause of difficulty and danger. This state of affairs can scarcely occur, however, if we are to believe another London paper, which alleged that it had an official statement to the effect that "Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to the decision of the Conference." Here we have "the Conference" spoken of as a fixed fact. If this impertant meeting should be held we are to presume that peace will be preserved, as Russia will either gain her ebject or be forced to submit-for the present, at least-to the solemn arbitration of her national peers, delivered in friendly council.

From the guarded statements of Russian Minister in this country during the interview with a HERALD reporter we understand that Russia seeks no territorial aggrandizement, but will remain firm in her rejection of that clause of the treaty which keeps her war vessels from entering the Black Sea; and she has five hundred thousand good reasons ready to back her demands. In the face of these events it is well for us to examine whether the interests of our country are involved in the East. There are American statesmen who hold that the United States are not concerned in any of the political questions that have set the Old World in commotion. They say that the Monroe doctrine should be our line of conduct. The doctrine of complete non-interference was well suited to the time at which it was proclaimed. The United States were then a second rate Power. Out of the late struggle we have arisen a great, regenerated nation, and now occupy a commanding position in the world. For all practical purposes of communication we have been brought within a few hours of Constantinople, and are daily creating new interests for ourselves in the East. Our immense resources, our industry and the late inventions of science have raised this country to a posi-

tion of grandeur. There is an old maxim that says, "Noblesse oblige," and it may be affirmed with equal justice, Grandeur obliges. Those statesmen who think that we have no political interests in the Old World are behind their age; for, during the last few years the foreign element has been steadily flowing to our shores, and its influence has made itself felt in the framing of our foreign policy.

Another thought presses itself upon the attention of our government. In case of a war between this country and England-and such an emergency may arise if we take into account the late utterances of General Butler-Russia can render us effective assistance. She can deal a deadly blow to the most cherished interests of England by barring her passage to

There is another consideration-a moral

one-which our administration will do well not to forget. Of all the European Powers Russia was the only one that evinced a sincere sympathy for our cause during the late war. If the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had followed the seductive advice of the Emperor Napoleon, in order to bring about a formidable coalition against this country, the South might have been able to constitute herself into an independent State. It is a notorious fact that the Emperor Alexander repelled these insidious proposals. He did even more; for at the most critical moment of our struggle he sent a fleet into our waters in order to attest, by the presence of the imperial flag, the sympathies of his government for the people of this country. But, say Machiavelli and his followers, gratitude should not be the line of conduct in political actions. We believe that this doctrine is as false as it is backneyed. Gratitude in public and private life is not only a virtue. but a matter of sound policy, and States, as well as individuals, acquire credit if they stick to their friends. A firm in Wall street would bring disgrace upon itself if, in a critical moment, it should desert its business friends. Does not the moral of this also apply to the firm of Grant & Company in their political relations to the firm of Alexander & Co. at the present crisis of affairs? We do not think England will declare war against Russia without the assistance of a Continental Power. The author of an article in the last number of the Edinburg Reviewand who is presumed to be no less a person

than Mr. Gladstone bimself-admits that large

offensive warfare. We shall quote his statenent :- "While everything combines to make us safe, everything also combines to make us harmless. To judge from recent experience, the relative share of maritime force in aggressive warfare is dwindling, and we are an ssentially, incurably, maritime Power. All the sea does for us as defenders of our own shores it would impartially do against us when

we proceed to attack the sheres of others." In the Baltic Crenstadt is more inaccessible to hostile fleets than ever. Russia has fifty iren-clads, and the forts which defend the entrance of the river Neva are impregnable. A British fleet venturing into these waters would expose itself to destruction. In the Black Sea the Eaglish might bombard Odessa, Kertch and a few other ports of minor importance; but, on the whole, they would incur a neavier loss than they could inflict.

The only Power which could be the ally of England is Austria. Is it probable that Francis Joseph will risk a second Sadowa and the dismemberment of the Austrian empire? At the first demenstration of hostlity a Russian army of five hundred thousand men is in readiness to bear down upon Vienna. On the other hand, Russia has repeatedly declared that she has no designs apon any part of the Turkish territory. She states that the liberty of the Black Sea is vital to her interests as a first rate Power. She wants nothing more and will be satisfied with nething less. Public opinion will recognize the justice of her demands. No one can deny that the Treaty of 1856 has been repeatedly violated, and the clause concerning the Black Sea is in contravention of the grand principle of the liberty of the seas. In view of the foregoing arguments and facts the present administration should lend its moral support to the cause of Russia, and thus discharge the lebt of gratitude we owe that Power.

The War Situation in France. We are somewhat at a loss to form any

efinite opinion as to the real condition of the ontending armies in the Valley of the Leire. The telegrams are so mixed and the claims on both sides so contradictory that it is almost mpossible to get at the actual state of affairs in that section of France. That there has been fighting at Beaune-la-Rolande, a town bout twenty-six miles distant from Orleans n a northeasterly direction, yesterday, we have good reason to believe; but the decisive battle, which, in all probability, will decide the fate of France, has not yet been fought. A. despatch from Tours says that the French forces near Gien and Montargis advanced towards Pithiviers, in conjunction with the forces stationed near Artenay, and attacked the Germans successfully; but the coming up of forty thousand fresh German troops seemed to operate as a heck on the victorious march of the French. This is but a repetition of the strategy adopted by the Germans throughout the campaiga. They have ever been ready with men to concentrate at any particular point at the proper time. Perhaps to the adoption of this system the greater portion of their extra ordinary suc cess in the present war is due. Though the despatch from Tours claims a victory, with great less to the Germans and some guns, an qual amount of consideration is entitled to the announcement from Versailles asserting that the Germans were victorious. One thousand prisoners are said to have fallen into their hands, and the operations throughout the day were directed in person by Prince Frederick Charles. Along the whole line fighting appears to have taken place, and if the Duke of Mecklenburg believed in the easy capture of Le Mans he must have experienced disappointment in his attempt to capture it, if he made such an essay, as the despatches held by the French and defended by a force variously estimated at from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand men. The victory at Amiens is conclusive. The French were beaten there, and a royal despatch from King William announces the fact. From all that can be learned of General Manteuffel's future movements the belief is that he intends to move northwards and attack Lille and then move on Dunkirk. Time, however, will reveal what is now wrapped in mystery. Three demonstrations were made from different points of Paris on Monday, but each resulted in failure. There is little in the situation of affairs in France to-day to chase away the gloom that hovers over that once proud but

new humiliated nation. DE PALADINES ON THE OFFENSIVE. -As usual both beltigerents claim to have gained successes in the engagement reported to have taken place at Beaune-la-Relande on Monday. It is evident, however, that the engagement was indecisive of results. At the same time some importance must be attached to the fact that the French were the assailants, and not the Germans. De Paladines seems to be making a desperate effort to pierce the Prussian left centre, and, throwing back the left wing, march upon Versailles and raise the siege of Paris before the Prussian forces can concentrate upon his rear. What success will attend his movements remains to be seen. Failure, however, does not necessarily involve a repetition of the Sedan disaster. While Le Mans is held by the French forces he has a safe line of retreat, even though he be cut off from Tours, which he is very likely to be in a day or two.

AT LAST GENERAL TROCHU HAS MADE A SORTIE, but it was so feeble that it was easily repulsed. Three demonstrations are reported to have been made-one from Mount Valerien. against Bezons, a few miles from Versailles, which took place Monday night; another against Montretout, and a third against Choisy-le-Roi, both of which were made yesterday morning. The last referred to was the most serious, but none of them seem to have been made with any vigor. Now or never is the time for Trochu to fight. If he cannot even cut his way through the Prussian lines he can keep his opponents employed and prevent their sending reinforcements to the army near Orleans.

JUST LIKE HIM. -George Francis Train is reported to be in prison in Marseilles, and for singing the "Marseillaise" in too high a key. Still we have no fear that his detention will be a cause of war, and but little hope that his armies are necessary for carrying on release will save Paris.

The English Prime Minister.

The spectacle presented by the government of Great Britain at this critical moment is so pitiable that it should go far to gratify and satisfy the flercest bater of that country. Mr. Gladstone is Premier of England; and it must be borne in mind that in the British constitution the Prime Minister it is whose mental and moral calibre determines the character and fate of the administration. If he is a great man he may make his government great in spite of the weakness of subordinates. If he is a weak and small man all the oloquence and statesmanship imaginable in inferior members of the Ministry will not save it from failure and contempt. And inasmuch as it is the Premier whose guidance and judgment must necessarily influence and determine the whole course of policy, domestic and foreign, it will not do for him to be a one-sided or a two-sided man. He must be, as Lord Bacon described man, "a being of large discourse, looking before and after." If he happen to be a great student he had better brush the dust of his library well off before he goes into the council chamber. For it is his business to make history—not to write about history or think about history or advise about history, or, least of all, to creak about history. And it is above all things necessary that he should be able to deal with facts as they are and as they arise, and have no overwhelming preference for one part of political action over another. He ought to be able to take impartial interest in foreign affairs, finance, law reform—all sides, in a word, of international and domestic politics. Unless he be endowed with this sovereign quality of large-hearted and large-minded impartiality he is a subordinate in soul, and ought to be a subordinate in place.

Now it is the peculiar misfortune of England at this crisis that she has a man at her head who has such an exclusive genius for financial and other domestic reforms, such a passion for economy and improvement at home, that he positively abhors the international side of politics altogether. If there were no foreign politics there would be no armies, no fighting, no wasteful expenditure on guns and gunpowder. That is the short gospel of Utopia, and Mr. Gladstone is its short-sighted apostle. He hates the whole foreign trouble so bitterly that his mind is positively blind and deaf and dumb on that side. He simply will not look at it. The consequence is that he has always set his face against the very question of efficiency in the army and the navy, and resents with ludicrous bitterness any attempt to make him consider what may be the duty and position of his country under any of those terrible turns of fortune which the rotten and insecure fabric of Europe makes possible every day. They come upon him, therefore, with a shock that deprives him for the time of all judgment, all power to act, almost of all sense of what is fitting and decent in his great position of helmsman of the ship of state, and forces him into acts and utterances which make him and the nation he is supposed to govern the laughing stock of mankind.

Mr. Gladstone, it is very well understood, has left the practical conduct of foreign affairs in England of late altogether to Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary. Both in Parliament and in council the Premier has been, in these latest months on this greatest of great subjects, a silent non-combatant. But if he has been silent where he ought to have spoken, he has been only too ontspoken where he had better have held his peace. Both on the platform and in the press he has been deplorably, not to say fatally, copious and fluent on this head and some of the things he has said have been as surprising and shocking to public opinion as a minor earthquake. A few declared that he was "astonished, pained and hewildered" at the events that were going on in Europe. Now let any man of business who has a heavy litigation on hand just consider what his feelings would be if his counsel were to declare that the case, if committed to his charge, "astonished, pained and bewildered" him. There can be no doubt that the case would very speedily be out of that lawyer's control. But poor Mr. Gladstone, although one of the most conscientious of men, does not perceive the absurd incongruity of such sentiments with his position. The ship of state in England is likely to get into very deep water indeed just now. In fact, only a brief fortnight or so after Mr. Gladstone uttered this naive confession of the incompetence of a distracted mind down came Russia and the Eastern question like a thunder-clap upon British "bewilderment" and neutrality. Every man with ordinary common sense and cool brain in English councils might have seen the cloud gathering. Mr. Gladstone assuredly had faculties big enough for that if he could have used them. But no. Blood was flowing in torrents. Empires were falling. The 'capital of civilization" was being besieged. Armageddon seemed coming on. There was a general appearance, to Mr. Gladstone's philosophical and fiscal and ecclesiastical benevolence, of hell or bedlam having broken loose all round. So he, whose duty it is to guide, control and plan for the country, was fain to pronounce himself "pained, astonished and bewildered." Why, this is not so great or so statesmaulike as the famous measures of the late lamented Mrs. Partington. That energetic old lady, invaded by the Atlantic Ocean, did at least seize her familiar mop and do her utmost. But Mr. Gladstone's mind, according to his own showing, has broken down altogether. So, again, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, on the

9th of this month, this great statesman, speaking of the war, gave utterance to nonsense so rank as to show only too plainly how inadequate are his faculties to deal with the great events agitating Europe and the greater events, perhaps, impending. "This war," he said. has presented to our view military catastrophes of a character so transcending all former examples that a mystery surrounds them which no one as yet has been able to penetrate." For solema absurdity of the Pedagogue-Prig-Pecksnifflan order commend us to this sentence! "Transcendan" catastrophes presented to the view!" "Surrounding mysteries which none can penetrate!" These things surely read like extracts from Mr. Fisk's playbills rather than the responsible utterances of a British statesman. Flatulent and dangerous nonsense! There has been no "mystery" at all in those momentous | the Council Hall.

events which we are all following with so much interest. Sedan, Mets, Paris, the ruin of France, the rise of Germany, are all explicable by the simple application to life of those maxims concerning virtue and vice. idleness and industry, which came next after pothocks and hangers in the copybooks of our infancy. But to Mr. Gladstone's "astonished, pained, bewildered" brain these things are mysteries, the very mystery of iniquity itself; for they are War, described by the ancients as "de tested of mothers," but, to Mr. Gladstone's eye, deranger of budgets, and, as such, doubly or thrice accursed.

Heary Taylor, who wrote the "Statesman," said that a statesman should have not a good conscience but a strong conscience, by which he did not mean a bad conscience in the least, but something more than a good conscience. Now, Mr. Gladstone is a good man in exactly that sense in which Taylor condemns good conscience in a statesman. To put it as plainly as possible, such a man, capricious, unreliable, sensitive and noble, when great emergencies demand great action, is all scruple, without any measures. He is so dreadfully afraid of violating the laws of God that he can do nothing to help the needs of man except preach; and a good set sermon with a veareance has Mr. Gladstone preached about the wer in the pages of the Edinburg Review, and which may be pronounced the most eloquent and indiscreet utterance anybody in such a responsible position has ever yet been known to make. The article is one long tissue of schoolmaster's criticism, rod in hand, of everybody connected with the war. Solemn condemnation of the French Emperor, speers at the King of Prussia's plety, doubts whether Germany, about to be supreme, will "deserve the confidence of Europe"-exactly as if Europe was a public meeting and Germany was going to take the chair; ending with s long glorification of England as the one virtueus, generous, pure, right-loving Power, who is never to fire a shot in war, or spend s guinea on war, but who, somehow or other, chiefly because she is an island, is to bring about the millennium before long. This account of the article, though brief, is perfectly truthful. And we do not wonder that all sober and judicious people in England are quivering with shame and regret that so good a man, her Prime Minister to boot, should make himself such a spectacle for gods and foreigners. But there is werse behind. The Russia

difficulty has come on top of all the other troubles, and Mr. Gladstone, most powerful Minister since Walpole, has been so exercised in mind about it that he has positively written to the London Times, that last refuge of the travelling Englishman cheated in his hotel bill or delayed ten minutes by a railway express. "My dear fellow," said an Englishman who believed in ghosts, arguing with another Englishman who didn'tmy dear fellow, what should you do if you went into the parlor and saw the figure of your deceased grandmother playing the plano?" "I should write to the Times," was the reply. If this does not finish Mr. Gladstone we can hardly imagine what will. The truth is, one so exquisitely good, but so capriclous in his opinions-a combination of archangel and will-o'-the-wisp-is not fit for the first, if for any, place in politics. And things are becoming too serious in Europe for such child's play as we have been speaking of. It is tolerably plain that, under the stress of the Russian difficulty, Lord Granville, really a strong man, is virtually superseding the cloudy-minded Premier, Mr. Gladstone would have been a truly great statesman in Japan or China before the day when the outer barbarians forced those happy and secluded ones to have foreign affairs. But he is lost in "wandering mazes" in a world where empires blood flows too freely for men who have the right proportion of blood in their veins to think of goods and budgets exclusively. Mr. Gladstone is in temperament feminine, in intellect a logic mill. Hence his blunders and deficiencies. And just, though crushing, was the criticism passed upon him not long since by a brilliant Englishwoman—"He has a voman's nerves without a woman's tact."

NEW GERMANY. -Since 1866 how Germany has leaped forward! How it has grown! The North German Confederation was a great triumph. The humiliation of France has been greater triumph. The greatest triumph of all is that the Confederation of the South which was to be, but which sever was has merged itself in the Confederation of the North. While the forces of Germany are around the walls of Paris, France meanwhile humbled and prostrate, Baden, Wurtemberg, Hesse, Bavaria have signed treaties which make Germany, although not yet complete, the mightlest Power by far on the European Continent. A peace and a subsequent trouble and the German States of Austria will join the Fatherland; and then Germany will, as nearly as possible, be a unit. Meanwhile Count Bismarck's policy is the most successful policy of the hour.

AN ABSURD RUMOR-The rumor that Prussia is in the market for the purchase of the island of St. Domingo. There is no room for another of the European Powers among the holders of the West India Islands. Spain has outlived her welcome in Cuba, and, soon er late, she will have to leave. The Monroe doctrine will not permit any extension in any shape of the European balance of power in those waters. It must, on the other hand. prepare to give way to "manifest destiny," beginning with the island of St. Domingo, for we have no idea that General Grant has abandoned his popular and inviting scheme of annexation. We shall probably hear of it again in his message to Congress on Monday or Tuesday next.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD PLACERS IN MEXICO.-Gold has been discovered near the city of Chihuahua, in the northern part of Mexico. The discovery of anything but revolution in that part of the world is something so rare that it is a pleasure, not expected, to be able to make the announcement of the fact.

PRUSSIA holds the "key of the situation" with reference to the Eastern question diplomacy in Europe. So we are told by a cable telegram. Perhaps Pio None lent one of the "keys" to Count Bismarck after his Holiness received the present of that Berlin carpet for

Report of the Commissioner of Agricultures We publish in snother column a conjour abstract of Commissioner Capron's Report on Agriculture, which is replete with interesting facts upon this subject. It appears that while some scientific progress is going on throughout the country there is still a great want of the knowledge that the land must be recuperated only by the judicious alternation of crops. For want of this practice among our farmers thousands of acres of really good soil are being exhausted every year-literally starved out. This is and has been for years the ruinous habit of the Southern planter. While an acre could raise a few bushels of grain it was worked out, and then left to utter impoverishment. Hence whole tracts of the best lands became in time wilderness. The report draws attention to the fact that many exotic plants and trees can be cultivated in this country by proper carefor instance, the valuable cinchons, or Peruvias bark tree. The experiments made in the Department of Agriculture prove that it can be grown here with great success. We learn from this report that the Japan ese silk worm is scollmated here, and flourishes healthfully in the open air on the nexious ailanthus trees of Brooklyn. As yet the animal has not been utilized here as extensively as it has been in California. We commend this report of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the attention of our rustic readers. They will find many valuable facts and suggestions in it.

Official Vote of the City.

The Board of Canvassers, having performed their duty, give us the official returns of the vote at the late election. The report gives Hoffman for Governor 86,633 votes, Woodford 34,391, which, with over a thousand scattering ballots, shows a total vote for Governor of 122,084. Fer Mayor, Hall received 71,037, and Ledwith 46,392. The total vote for the office of Mayor was 119,418. Matthew T. Brennan polled 79,177 votes for Sheriff and Charles E. Loew 78,872 for County Clerk. The action of the Board of Canvassers has settled the fact of a majority for the democrats in the next Assembly. The Committee on Protests having reported in favor of the election of Mr. Carey for the Seventh Assembly district the Board accepted the report and declared Mr. Carey duly elected. This breaks the tie in the lower house, but it will not spoil the fun which may be expected at the approaching session. Tammany has things now her own way; so we may look for Mr. Hitchman as next Speaker, and, as succession in office is recognized in the highest officer, Cornelius Armstrong will probably fill his last year's post at the Clerk's desk. At all events there will be lively times in the Legislature of

Nonsense.-We have an absurd story from Versailles to the effect that, in an interview with Odo Russell, "Bismarck said the unconditional surrender of Paris would not be accepted. The capitulation of the city would only be permitted when the conditions for a complete cessation of hostilities had been agreed to." That Bismarck could have said anything of the kind is improbable. Should the supply of provisions in Paris fail and an offer be made to surrender the Prussians would be compelled by all the rules of civilized warfare to accept the offer, unless they were willing to feed the garrison until the work of pacification was complete throughout France. That is something se manifostly nonsensical that the idea of its occurrence cannot be entertained for a moment. Paris is not likely to capitulate except to starvation, unless the temper of the present rulers of France changes wonderfully. When Trochu offers to lay down his arms King William will receive his surrender gladly enough, for, putting aside the barbarity of a refusal, the Prussians would not care to be assaulted by a famished army driven to desperation.

THE MAYOR'S REASONS for appointing Thomas J. Barr to the vacant Police Commissioner's chair appear to be pretty good. The Mayor says that for twenty years he has had experience of Mr. Barr's capacity as a man thoroughly acquainted with police discipline-an excellent qualification, we should say, for a Police Commissioner. Moreover. he finds that Mr. Barr has enjoyed the good will and respect of the people in this, that they sent him to the State Senate and to Congress; that he was entrusted with an impor-tant office during the war by the federal government-in all which stations he displayed the highest integrity and performed his duties with usefulness and honor. For these reasons Mayor Hall concludes that Mr. Barr is eminently qualified to fulfil the duties of Police Commissioner. This is an excellent record with which the new Commissioner enters upon his responsibilities. As Mr. Barr is a gentleman of great intelligence and gifted with no small share of common sense, it is not likely that the public will differ with the Mayor's estimate of him as a public officer.

KING WILLIAM is reported to have been shot at again; but the report lacks the confirmation of a despatch from the King himself on the subject, and so we don't believe it. It is a remarkable fact that, excepting the HERALD correspondents, the only reporter of the great events of this war in France who has proved to be entirely reliable is pious old King William, and a matter so important as a providential escape from a treacherous Bavarian he would hardly withhold from the Queen. The report in question, then, may be dismissed as a silly fabrication.

A DANGEROUS REEF, not laid down on any nautical chart, has been discovered off New River, seventy-five miles north of Cape Florida, by the commander of the United States steamer Juniata. Soundings were taken and four and a half fathoms of water were found, but at times there is much less. The reef is a most dangerous one, being directly in the track of all steamers bound south.

Women Teachers in the Public Schools. -A communication which we publish to-day calls attention to the movement made by the women teachers in the public schools of this city for an advance of salary. These ladies claim that where the duties performed by them are equal in every respect to those which men in the same capacity perform there should not be any such inequality in pay as now exists. No one will dispute the fairness